

disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Stipulated Protective Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 13.3 below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

2. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

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This action is likely to involve the exchange of documents, information, and things in discovery that contain confidential, proprietary, or private information. Such information includes, but is not limited to, confidential business or financial information, confidential customer information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and to serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing will be so

3. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 3.1. Action: This pending federal lawsuit.
- 3.2. <u>Challenging Party</u>: A Party or Nonparty that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 3.3. <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>: Information (regardless of how it is generated, stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.
- 3.4. "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: Information (regardless of how it is generated, stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement, and that also constitute: current or future business or technical trade secrets, commercial or financial information, or plans, the disclosure of which is likely to create a substantial risk of competitive harm, considering the roles of those with access to CONFIDENTIAL Information, or the disclosure of which would contravene an obligation of confidentiality to a third person or to a Court.
- 3.5. <u>Counsel</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- 3.6. <u>Designating Party</u>: A Party or Nonparty that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 3.7. <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: All items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,

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- 3.8. Expert: A person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.
- 3.9. <u>In-House Counsel</u>: Attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
- 3.10. <u>Nonparty</u>: Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.
- 3.11. <u>Outside Counsel of Record</u>: Attorneys who are not employees of a party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.
- 3.12. <u>Party</u>: Any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 3.13. <u>Producing Party</u>: A Party or Nonparty that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.
- 3.14. <u>Professional Vendors</u>: Persons or entities other than Counsel that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 3.15. <u>Protected Material</u>: Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 3.16. <u>Receiving Party</u>: A Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

4. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material, but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Stipulated Protective Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

5. **DURATION**

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Stipulated Protective Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this Action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

6. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

6.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

Each Party or Nonparty that designates information or items for protection under this Stipulated Protective Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

6.2. Manner and Timing of Designations.

Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of Section 6.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Stipulated Protective Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Stipulated Protective Order requires the following:

(a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," to each page that contains protected material.

A Party or Nonparty that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Stipulated Protective Order. Then, before producing the

specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page that contains Protected Material.

- (b) For testimony given in depositions, that the Designating Party designate transcripts or portions thereof as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" either (i) on the record during the deposition or (ii) by written notice to the reporter and all Outside Counsel of Record within twenty-one (21) days after the reporter notifies the Parties that the certified or final transcript is available for review. Pending such designation by counsel, the entire transcript, including exhibits, shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." If no designation is made within twenty-one (21) days after receipt of a certified or final transcript from the court reporter, the transcript shall be considered not to contain any Protected Material.
- (c) For information produced in nondocumentary form, and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

6.3. <u>Inadvertent Failure to Designate</u>.

A Designating Party's inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" does not waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such materials. If the Designating Party discovers that information should have been but was not appropriately designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," the Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties in writing in order to secure protection under this Order. Upon notification, the Receiving Party

must make reasonable efforts to assure that the Designated Materials are treated in

accordance with the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order and updated designations by the Designating Party.

7. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7.1. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>.

Any Party or Nonparty may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's Scheduling Order.

7.2. Meet and Confer.

The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process, which shall comply with Local Rule 37.1 et seq., and with Section 4 of Judge Audero's Procedures ("Mandatory Telephonic Conference for Discovery Disputes").¹

7.3. Burden of Persuasion.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

8. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

8.1. <u>Basic Principles</u>.

A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Nonparty in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this

¹ Judge Audero's Procedures are available at https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-maria-audero.

Stipulated Protective Order. When the Action reaches a final disposition, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 14 below.

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order.

8.2. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

- (a) The Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
- (b) The officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;
- (c) Experts of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (d) The Court and its personnel;
- (e) Court reporters, stenographers, videographers, and their respective staff, and any other persons preparing transcripts of depositions or hearings;
- (f) Professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (g) The author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information so

long as it is stated on the face of each document being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document is such a person;

- (h) During their depositions, fact witnesses in the Action, and attorneys for such witnesses, to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. And who have signed the "Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), subject to any objection by the Designating Party. Such fact witnesses shall not retain any CONFIDENTIAL Information disclosed to them during their deposition, but they may review a copy of all exhibits marked at their deposition in connection with their review of the deposition transcript.; and
- (i) Any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.
- 8.3. <u>Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES</u> ONLY" Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose information or items designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

- (a) The Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
- (b) Any Experts of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who has signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (c) The Court and its personnel;
- (d) Court reporters, stenographers, videographers, their respective staff, and any other persons preparing transcripts of depositions or hearings;

- (e) Professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (f) The author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information so long as it is stated on the face of each document being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document is such a person; and
- (g) Any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

9. <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED</u> <u>PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION</u>

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," that Party must:

- (a) Promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) Promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- (c) Cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order

issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

10. <u>A NONPARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION</u>

10.1. Application.

The terms of this Stipulated Protective Order are applicable to information produced by a Nonparty in this Action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Stipulated Protective Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Nonparty from seeking additional protections.

10.2. Notification.

In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Nonparty's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Nonparty not to produce the Nonparty's confidential information, then the Party shall:

- (a) Promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Nonparty that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Nonparty;
- (b) Promptly provide the Nonparty with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
- (c) Make the information requested available for inspection by the Nonparty, if requested.

10.3. Conditions of Production.

If the Nonparty fails to seek a protective order from this Court within twentyone 21 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving
Party may produce the Nonparty's confidential information responsive to the
discovery request. If the Nonparty timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving
Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to
the confidentiality agreement with the Nonparty before a determination by the Court.
Absent a court order to the contrary, the Nonparty shall bear the burden and expense
of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material.

11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately: (1) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures; (2) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material; (3) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, (4) request such person or persons not to further disseminate the Protected Material in any form; and (5) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A). Compliance with the foregoing shall not prevent either party from seeking additional relief from the Court.

12. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE</u> <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

12.1. No Waiver.

Consistent with Federal Rule of Evidence 502, the production of documents in connection with the litigation before this Court, whether inadvertent or otherwise, shall not waive any privilege or work-product protection that would otherwise attach to the documents produced in this litigation or in any other federal or state

12.2. Clawback Procedure.

- (a) Upon learning of the inadvertent production of any document subject to a claim of privilege or work-product protection, the Producing Party shall promptly give all Outside Counsel of Record notice of the inadvertent production. The notice shall identify the document, the portions of the document that should not have been produced, and the first date the document was produced. If the party that produced a document claims that only a portion of the document should not have been produced, the party shall produce a new copy of the document with the allegedly privileged portions redacted.
- (b) Additionally, a Receiving Party is under a good faith obligation to promptly alert the Producing Party if a document appears on its face or in light of facts known to the Receiving Party to be privileged or work product.
- (c) Upon receiving notice of such a production, or upon determining that a document received is known to be privileged or work product, the Receiving Party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has, and shall destroy any notes that reproduce, copy, or otherwise disclose the substance of the privileged information. The Receiving Party may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. If the Receiving Party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve and prevent further use or distribution of such information until the claim is resolved.
- (d) To the extent that any party obtains any information, documents, or communications that are subject to a claim of privilege or work-product protection through inadvertent disclosure, such privileged or work product information, documents, and communications shall not be filed or presented for admission into evidence or sought in discovery by that party in this matter.

(e) In the event the Receiving Party disputes the assertion of privilege or work-product protection, the Parties shall meet and confer and the Receiving Party shall either: (a) return the material to the Producing Party for proper designation; or (b) present the information to the Court under seal for a determination as to whether the material is protected from disclosure.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

13.1. Right to Further Relief.

Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

13.2. Right to Assert Other Objections.

By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Stipulated Protective Order.

13.3. Filing Protected Material.

A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the Court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

14. <u>FINAL DISPOSITION</u>

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in Section 5, within sixty (60) days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the

Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Outside Counsel of Record are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings; motion papers; trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts; legal memoranda; correspondence; deposition and trial exhibits; expert reports; attorney work product; and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 5.

15. <u>VIOLATIONS</u>

Any violation of this Stipulated Order may be punished by any and all appropriate measures including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

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1	IT IS SO STIPULATED THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD							
2	Dated: October 18, 2024	LATHROP GPM LLP						
3								
4		By:/s/ Eric D. Sidler Eric D. Sidler						
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6		Attorneys for Plaintiff KB Home						
7								
8	Dated: October 18, 2024	DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP						
9		D / / D = E						
10		By:/s/ Brett Foster Brett Foster						
11		Attorneys for Defendants Kingsbarn						
12		Realty Capital, LLC; KB Exchange Properties, LLC; Kingsbarn Real Estate						
13		Attorneys for Defendants Kingsbarn Realty Capital, LLC; KB Exchange Properties, LLC; Kingsbarn Real Estate Capital, LLC; KB Property Advisors, Inc.; and KB Property Advisors, LLC						
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ATTESTATION REGARDING SIGNATURES

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i), I hereby attest that all parties, on whose behalf this filing is jointly submitted, concur in this filing's content and have authorized its filing.

Dated: October 18, 2024

By: /s/ Eric D. Sidler

9 Eric D. Sidler Attorneys for Plaintiff KB Home

FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 21, 2024

Maria A. Audero

14 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

<u>ACKNOWLE</u>	EDGEMENT A	AND AGRE	EMENT T	O BE BC	DUND	
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[date] in	the case of <i>KB</i>	Home v. Kin	gsbarn Rea	lty Capito	al, LLC, e	t al.,
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I further agree t	o submit to the	jurisdiction	of the Unit	ed States	District C	Court
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